



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1815.

[NO. 172.]

Advertisement.

THE first Annual General Meeting of the JAVA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY was held on Sunday last the 4th instant, at the Society house, Ryswyk, N. Engelhard, Esq. in the Chair.

The Report of the Committee having been read by the President, it was unanimously resolved,

That the said Report be printed under the direction of the Committee, for the satisfaction of the Subscribers.

Instead of the resigning Members of the Committee,

Mr. Van Ysseldyk,
— Dupuy,
— De Witt,

The following Gentlemen have been elected:

Mr. Coop à Groen,
— Goldman, Senior
— Meyland,
— Popkens, Senior
— Van Sevenhoven.

By order of the Committee.

J. C. SUPPER, M. D.
Secretary.

Advertentie.

DE eerste jaarlyksche Algemeene Vergadering van het JAVAASCH MEDEWERKEND BYBEL GENOOTSCHAP is gehouden, op laatst leden Zondag den 4de dezer, in het nieuw Genootschaps Huis, op Ryswyk, onder voorzitting van den Wel Edelen Heer N. Engelhard.

Het verslag van het Committee door den Heere President gelezen zynde, werd eenparig besloten.

Dat het gemelde verslag, onder het opzigt van het Committee, zoude worden gedrukt en uitgegeven ten genoegen van de Intekenaars.

By dezé gelegenheid wierden, instede van de afgaande Leden van het Committee, te weten,

De Heeren Van Ysseldyk,
Dupuy,
De Witt,
de navolgende Heeren gekoozen:
De Heeren Coop à Groen,
Goldman, Sen.
Meyland,
Popkens, Sen.
Van Sevenhoven.

Op last van het Committee.

J. C. SUPPER, M. D.
Secretaris.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 15th instant, Tenders will be received at the Magistrates' Office to contract for cleaning the Canals in Town of Mud, on such conditions as may be seen on application at the said Office and the Office of the Superintendent of of Public Buildings and Works.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, June 2, 1815.

Advertentie.

WORDT bekend gemaakt, dat op Donderdag den 15de dezer, ten Stadthuize alhier zal worden aanbesteed, het uitmodderen der Stads-grachten, op zodanige conditien als ten Comptoire van den Magistraat en van den Superintendent van Publike Gebouwen en Werken te zien zyn.

Ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistraten.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, den 2 Juny 1815.

Advertisement.

BY Order of the Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, Notice is hereby given, that from the first of June to the 31st of July next ensuing, the duty of a half percent on the value of Houses, Gardens, &c. in the Suburbs, the Chinese Camp, and within the limits of the Jurisdiction of the Bench for the year 1814, will be daily received (except Sundays and Holidays,) at the Office of their Accountant at the Stadthouse, agreeably to a Government order of the 26th February 1813, and that in case of failure the owners of property will incur the penalty fixed for such neglect.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, 20th Mai, 1815.

Advertentie.

VAN wegen President en Magistraten der Stad Batavia, wordt mits deez bekend gemaakt dat van den 1ste Juny tot den laatsten July aanstaande, (Zon en Feest dagen uitgezonderd) ten kantore van hunne Accountant op het Stadhuys zal ontfangen worden, een half percento op de getaxeerde waarde der Huizen, Thuijen en Erven, staande en gelegen buiten de Stad in de zuider Voorstad, en Chinese Camp, en binnen de limiten van de Jurisdictie van de Bank, en zulks voor het gepasseerde Jaar 1814, ingevolge Gouvernements besluit van den 26de February 1813, zullende tegen de nalatigen hier in worden geprocedeert naar luid der daar omtrent gestelde orders.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, den 20ste Mey, 1815.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS several Land Owners have still neglected to pay the Annual assessment of one half per cent on the value of Lands, and the Tax of one stiver silver on each fruit bearing Cocoa-nut Tree in the Environs of Batavia for the last year—Notice is hereby given, that such persons are once more called upon to make the said payments with the usual fines thereon, at the Office of the Resident of the Environs at Campong Macasser before the end of June next, and that if after the above stipulated period, any Land Owners may be still wanting herein, legal measures will be adopted to recover the said taxes from them.

M. v DOORNINCK,
Asst. Res. Environs.
BIDARA TJENA, May 22, 1815.

Advertentie.

NADEMAAL verscheide Land Eigenaren als nog nalatig zyn gebleven in het betalen van het een half per cent op de getaxeerde waarde der Landeryen, en de belasting van een stiver zilver op de vrugt dragende Klapper Boomen in de Ommelanden van Batavia voor het voorleeden jaar. Zo word mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat alle zodanige personen nogmaals worden opgeroepen om de gezegde taxen te betalen met de gewoone daarop bepaalde boetes, ten Kantore vanden Resident der Ommelanden te Campong Macasser voor ultimo Juny aanstaande, en dat indien er na de boven bepaalde tyd nog enige Land Eigenaren hierin nalatig mogten zyn, zy als dan geregtylyk ter betaling van dien zullen worden geprosecuteert.

M. v DOORNINCK,
Adj. Res. der Ommelanden.
BIDARA TJENA, den 22 Mey 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag den 12 Juny 1815.

VOOR 't Sterfhuys van wylen Abraham Bettink, staande aan de Westzyde van de Tygers-gragt, van een Restant Huis-meubelen, Slaven, Wagen en Paarden, nevens eenige Godsgeleerde Boeken, volgens dies Nummers in 't Sterfhuys te zien, en andere goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag den 13 Juny 1815.

IN de Thuin van Mr. Jan Burger, staande aan de Noordzyde van de Jaccatra, voor Rekening des boedels van wylen W. van Bercum, van eenige Rechtsgeleerde Boeken, En voor Rekening des boedels van wylen Singa Sarie, van een parthy Goud en Zilverwerken, Juweelen, Huismeubelen, Slaven, Wagens en Paarden, nevens andere goederen meer.—Ook zal ten zelven dage opgeveild worden,

Voor Rekening van Ismael Bamien.

Zecker stuk Thuin-land, bebouwd met een Huisje, combuis en een speelhuis alles met pannen gedekt en een bamboese pondok met adap gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent 3 uurgaans buiten deze Stadspoort-Rotterdam, aan de Noordzyde van de Angiolse-vaart, of in 't Westerveld het 1 deel van het blok L. sub No. 46, belend ten zuiden met de heereweg langs de Angiolse-vaart, ten noorden met de Zee-strand, ten oosten met de Heer A. C. Fehman, ten westen met Taip en onbekend Erf.—De breedte en diepte volgens koopbrief van den 14 April 1813, geprotocolleerd Pag. 225.

Op Woensdag den 14 Juny 1815.

VOOR een Thuin van wylen J. Jongkind, staande aan de Zuidzyde van de Angiolse-vaart, op de Hoek van de Speelmans-gragt, van Wagens, Paarden, Slaven en eenige Metzelsteenen en Vloersteenen, benevens een party Houtwerken en Timmermans Gereedschappen, &c. &c.

Op Donderdag den 15 Juny 1815.

VOOR rekening van het Gouvernement in de Pakhuysen binnen het voormalige Casteel van diverse negotie goederen, &c. &c.

Op Vrydag den 16 Juny 1815.

VOOR 't Sterfhuys van wylen C. H. Specht, staande in de binnen Uitrechtses-straat, van Goud en Zilverwerken, Huis-meubelen, Dranken, Glaswerken, en weseer. Zullende de Goud en Zilverwerken, 's daags te voren (den 15 dezer) aan het Sterfhuys voor een ieder te zien zyn.

Na afloop van den evengemelden verkoop, zullen op voorschreven datum en plaats, publiek worden opgeveild en aan den meestsbiende verkogt,

De volgende Vastigheden.

No. 1.—DRIE stukken Thuin, Wey en Zayland, genaamd Cadaoung Concordia en Batoe Tjeper, nu te zamen getrokken en tot een gemaakt, gelegen omtrent 4 uurengaans Westwaards buiten deze Stad, in 't Westerveld het 1 deel van 't blok A. sub No. 21, 22, 23 en 24, welks belending, lengte en breete by de meethrief van den Gesworen Landmeester ten dage van den verkoop op te lezen, en produceeren omschreeven word en zulks met de daar op staande gebouwen zyn: de een woonhuis, twee zy vleugels met agt differente logeerkamers, combuis, dispens en slaave vertrekken, wagenloots, op houte steylen, een dubbele paardestal twee koetshuysen een groote lombong van hout op steene pilaaren, een speelhuis, wasbak twee koekralen, een buffelkraal, een hartebeestekraal schape en varkenshok alles met pannen gedekt, voorts een dubbele rystmolen met atap gedekt, en een klokkhuys en klok, de kooper

deezzer landen zal verpligt zyn voor de daar by gestelde pryzen over te neemen zodanige 72 Slaven, 1405 koebeesten, hartebeesten, buffels, schapen, bouw en andere gereedschappen, meubelen en weseer, als gespecificeert zyn by een Inventaris, van heden of dagelyks te zien, ten huys van den mede Exeecuteur Matthus Meyer.

De verdere conditien van den verkoop, en de wyze van betalen zullen ten voornoemde dage word besloot gemaakt.

2.—Een Huis en Erve laatst door den overleedene bewoond, staande en gelegen in 't blok C. sub No. 64 en 65, op de Hoek van de Uitrechtses-straat, bebouwd met een steene woonhuis, combuis, slaave vertrekken, stallingen, wagenhuis, en heele daar by gehoorrende andere gebouwen, waar van de lengte en breete by de meethrief ten dage van den verkoop zal word op gelezen.—Zynde by deze koop ook ingetrokken het Huis daar naast Oostwaards in het blok C. sub No. 66, en een Kleine Huis in het groote uitkomende, met de front gelegen op Roem-Malacca.

3.—Een Huis en Erve, gelegen op Roem-Malacca, in het blok E. sub No. 22 en 14, welks belending ten dage van den verkoop uit de meethrief zal blyken, bebouwd met een Huis, combuis, en slaave vertrekken, alles van steen met pannen gedekt.

4.—Een Erv, bebouwd met twee pakhuysen in een uitkomende met verdiepingen, van steen met pannen gedekt, in 't blok E. sub No. 19, 20 en 21, welks belending, lengte, en breete ten dage van den verkoop uit de meethrief blyken zal.

Advertisement.

MR. J. VAN REENEN, offers for Sale his GARDEN near Weitevreeden.

Advertentie.

J. VAN REENEN, presenteed uit de hand te Koop deszelfs THUIN by Weitevreeden.

Advertentie.

NAMENS President en Leden van Curatoren en Scholarchen alhier, wordt bekend gemaakt, dat zy onlangs uit Europa ontvangen hebben, een aantal Gezang Boeken, zoo als die thans in de Hervormde Nederlandsche Kerken gebruikt worden, in onderscheidene Banden en dat dezelve tot geriet van het Publk, tegens Contante betaling in Papieren geld te bekomen zullen zyn by den Secretaris van dat Collegie P. E. Nyland, als mede by den Koster der Maleidsche Kerk J. Jansz, in onderscheidene Pryzen, als:

Voor Een Klein Exemplaar, Rop: 5:
— — Grooter — — 6:
— — Verguld op Snee, — 7:
Batavia den 10de Juny 1815. } P. E. NYLAND, Sec.

Advertentie.

ALLE, welke te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan, of ook wel Eigendommen en Slaven van de tot heden vermisten Lieutenant Colonel van het voormalig Garnisoen van Ambon, Dominique Basse, en zyne Echtgenote onder hunne bewaring of opzicht mogten hebben, worden verzocht voor ultimo Juny aanstaande daarvan Schriftelyke opgave te doen aan de over de Eigendommen van gemelde Heer en Mevrouw Basse benoemde Curatoren van Haak en Mf. W. Popkens, te Batavia.

ON THE

FIRST OF JULY NEXT,

WILL BE PUBLISHED

At the Government Press,

MOLENVLIET,

THE JAVA

HALF-YEARLY ALMANAC

AND

DIRECTORY,

For 1815.

CONTAINING

FULL and accurate lists of the Civil, Military, Medical and Marine Establishments on the Island of Java and its Dependencies, with correct lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Regiments serving under the Government of Java—A list of the former Governors of Java from the year 1610—the principal Officers of the Supreme Government, and the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Ceylon, Mauritius, Bourbon, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Together with

A list of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India—the Honorable the Court of Directors—and the Home Establishment.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

Containing

Custom-house, Port and Boat-office Regulations—Post-Office Regulations—Public Societies and Institutions—Mercantile and Agency Houses—Lists of Shipping, Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Vessels—Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures—with a variety of other useful and interesting information.

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An alphabetical list of Inhabitants, their Professions and places of Residence.

COMPILED UNDER THE SANCTION OF
GOVERNMENT.

Price to Subscribers Java Rupees 8
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Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, and at the Post Offices at Samarang and Sourabaya.

No exertions will be wanting on the part of the Compiler to render this Directory satisfactory, and he flatters himself it will be found much superior and more worthy the patronage of the Public than that published in the last year.

Advertentie.

J. G. BOCKEMOHLER, presentend uit de hand te Koop, zijn welgeleegen Logement, staande ende gelegen in de Jonker-straat No. 1, nader te bevragen by den Eijenaar voormeld.

Batavia den 10de Juny 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te vorderen hebben dan wel verschuldigd zijn aan den boedel van wylen Arie de Jong, worden verzogt daar van opgave ofte betaaling te doen aan den Ondergeteekende meede Executeur, voor den 10de der aanstaande Maand July.

Voorts word een ieder waar voor gem: De Jong, zig als Borg geinterponneerd heeft verzogt zig almeede binnen den tyd van een Maand van andere Borgen te voorzien.

Batavia den } J. G. BOCKEMOHLER.
10de Juny 1815. }

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben dan wel schuldigd zijn aan den Boedel van wylen Johannes Jongkind, in leeven Superintendant der Publike Gebouwen en Werken, gelieve aan den ondergeteekende daar van opgave te doen in den tyd van een Maand gerekend van heeden af.

Voorts wordt een ieder waar voor gem: Jongkind, zig als Borg geinterponneerd heeft verzogt zig almeede binnen den tyd van een Maand van andere Borgen te voorzien.

Batavia den } H. F. I. SALINGRE.
27ste May 1815. }

Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims upon Mr. James Ficht, are requested to send in the same on or before the 21st instant, and all persons indebted to the said James Ficht will be pleased to settle their accounts within that period.

GONONG SAHAREE, June 9, 1815.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS belonging to Captain R. T. Smith, in Jacatra Road.

For particulars apply to him, and if required six months credit will be given.

BATAVIA, June 7, 1815.

GENERAL Meeting of the Members of the HARMONIC SOCIETY, on Monday the 12th June, 1815.

J. C. BAUD, Sec.

ALGEMEENE Vergadering der Leeden van de SOCIETEIT DE HARMONIE, op Maandag den 12 Juni 1815.

J. C. BAUD, Sec.

A. J. van der TUUK,

Counsellar at Law, Keeps his Office at No. 54, Cow street.

Mr. A. J. van der TUUK,

Practicerend Advocaat voor den

Hoogen Raad van Justitie, heeft

zyn Comptoir geplaatst in de

Koestraat No. 54.

Advertentie.

DEN ondergeteekende adverteerd het publiek, deszelvs woonplaats thans is, op de Voorburg Gragt, ten naasten belend met de stallinge, van de Heer Maarschalk, zullende de gewoone adviesen, in de judicieele practyk, ten zyne huize, voortaan eenlyk, door hem worden gegeven, des smorgens van agt tot tien uren, en procureurs of meerder geoeffende, welke in hun voorkomende swaarwigtige zaken, met hem wenschen te consulieren, des nademiddags, na half vyf uren, de Zon en Feestdagen uitgezondert.

Ook worden door hem Vervaaardt, alerhande Rekwesten, en Schriftheuren, in de Hollandsche Taal.

Alles tegens Contante betaaling.

Batavia den 8ste Juny 1815.

Hs. Js. VAN VELTHOOVEN.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te preten-deeren hebben, dan wel schuldigd zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen J. H. F. Bernhof, gelieve daar van opgaven te doen binnen den tyd van een Maand gerekend van heden, aan den Testamenteaire Executeur Jan Keyer.

Batavia den 10de Juny 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te preten-deeren heeft of wel schuldigd te zyn aan den Boedel van wylen A. W. Greeving, in leeven Dienaar van de Magistraat, gelieven daar van opgaven te doen binnen den tyd van 14 daagen aan de Executeuren.

C. SCHANGMUEL.

Batavia den 26 Mey 1815.

Advertentie.

DEN 27ste Mey j. l. s'avonds omtrent 10 ure, overleed in den ouderdom van ruym 64 jaren, den Heer Carel Hendrik Specht, oud Vice President van het voor-malig collegie van Heeren Schepenen der stad Batavia.

Die iets te pretendeeren heeft van, of verschuldigd is aan den Boedel van den overledene voorn. gelieve daar van opgave en betaling te doen voor ultimo dezer maand Juny, aan desselvs Executeuren,

J. M. BALJE,
L. HEUKEVLUGT,
M. MEYER.

BATAVIA,
den 1 Juny, 1815. }

Op heden den 3de Junys' morgens om drie uren overleed tot onze innigge smerte ons onlangs geboore Dochtertje Johanna Gerardina Josephina, in den ouderdom van 2 Maanden en 14 Dagen.

Batavia den } J. G. J. KLYNDERS,
10de Juny } P. C. KLYNDERS,
1815. } geb: STOPKEERB.

To the Editor of the

JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Sir,

If I rightly comprehend the last paper of Philo Civilis, I presume that I am to infer from it that the informant of the Reviewers cannot stand the test; it was but a very simple one, and but one of the "very many curious mats and straws" with which his flimsy web has been constructed.

The justice and necessity of the public exposure which has taken place, being admitted, and the advocates of the Reviewers having allowed judgement to go by default, a new question arises, in how far it is practicable to enter into a discussion with a writer of the stamp I am now noticing, or in how far the interests of literature and science are likely to be promoted by an incitement of the Caroches Scribendi, with which (perhaps unfortunately for the Javanese character) he vainly considers himself gifted.

Of the Reviewers, and the information on which they have committed themselves, I may speak hereafter, but first it is necessary to humble the arrogance, presumption and absurdity with which their advocates would support their cause.

Does Philo Civilis conceive that quibbling upon how far the word affinity is intelligible to an Englishman, blinding the eyes of the public regarding the statements of Mr. Marsden, and setting up the Edinburgh Review, merely because it is the Edinburgh Review, is to turn the tide of opinion in his favor, or to silence the public voice against the effects of those home strokes with which he has been assailed? The explanation offered on the affinity is alluded to before the public, and I am content with its judgement, however

intelligible may be the affinity between my opponent and the Reviewers.—Philo Civilis pretends not to understand my meaning when I allude to the extensive class of Arabic words to be found in the Malayan Language, and adds "but more than 40 years experience enables Mr. Marsden to point out no more than 20 or 30 words that he considered as Malay by adoption; 20 or 30 words by no means constitute an extensive class, but in truth a very meagre one."—Here again I find him at his old tricks, assuming what is not fact, and standing upon the inference it affords.—If any one will take the trouble to open Mr. Marsden's Malayan Dictionary, they will soon be better informed on this point.—The words of Arabic origin are there noticed—and as the Dictionary is purely Malayan, I presume we may infer that the Arabic words which it contains are adopted by the Malayan Nation—instead of 20 or 30 words the reader will find 20 or 30 hundred!!! I am not anxious to be severe upon Philo Civilis because he seems half inclined to acknowledge his error, and because it is not consistent with the character of an Englishman to strike a fallen foe.—I consider his acknowledgement that the informant of the Reviewers may have been imposed upon in the translation of the Brambana inscription by his Ciceroni, as possible, and I hope the punishment he has experienced will be a lesson to him for the future; I confess, however, that with all my inclination to mercy, I am a little offended at the presumption of this writer in classing his errors with those of Sir W. Jones, Mr. Colebrooke, and Captain Wilford, men whose pre-eminent abilities and distinguished characters can only be spoken of with reverence.—If the Reviewers have committed an error in acting upon wrong information, I grant they too have fair claims to indulgence, because the Edinburgh Review has already established a character too high to be cast aside for one error—but it was to the intelligent correspondent from Brambana, that my test was more particularly applicable, and I would recommend him to lose no time in apprizing the Reviewers of his gross ignorance on the subjects of which he attempted to treat, unless he is still like the vain Jay, proud of his borrowed plumes.—I confess that I can find in no part of the Review, which has afforded so much discussion, any thing like the modesty or diffidence which would seem to be their only excuse, on the contrary it is their sweeping conclusions, on false data improperly assumed that I most condemn—I am content that in future when the Edinburgh Review asserts any thing to be common, the public shall read uncommon—this admitted point on the part of Civilis speaks more than a volume against the Review, and proves how much the support of a bad cause can do.

I did not think any further discussion regarding the chastity of the Javanese necessary, because the observations of the Reviewers in this respect appeared so directly contrary to truth that Philo Civilis himself did not attempt to support this unauthorized assertion—what I have said on this subject, is before the public of Java, and I shall not hesitate to repel whatever arguments may be adduced on the other side of the question as long as such arguments continue to be unjust and erroneous.

With respect to any further discussion on the cleanliness of the Javanese I am afraid the Scotch are the last people to enter on such a subject unbiased.

For the errors of the press an anonymous writer cannot be responsible, but does Philo Civilis really suppose that an Englishman is not to presume to state plain facts because the Edinburgh Review has stated what is false? Does he suppose the Edinburgh Omnium is of such potent efficacy as to stifle the voice of truth? May it not rather be better adapted for curing the itch, I mean the itch of writing, which some of their countrymen possess, and may not the informant of the Reviewers find some benefit from its future application, when the clouds of darkness shall be dispelled and truth stand manifest.

I have by no means attempted a critical analysis of the particular article in the Edinburgh Review—I was aware that the pages of a newspaper were ill adapted and unequal to a full discussion—I adverted only to a few of the leading points which obtruded in every society; a more particular investigation and a more thorough exposure it may, and I doubt not will have—in the mean time the public opinion forms the best criterion of the discussion as far as it has gone.

In how far I may think it worth my while or that of the general interest of literature to continue a discussion with Philo Civilis must depend upon the ability of his future Essays.—If I am to judge from the last specimen, I apprehend that it would only be an unnecessary obtrusion on the public, or a waste of time, to notice them with the attention they have hitherto obtained—personal hostility is out of the question.

THE ENGLISHMAN.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1815.

By the arrival of the Theban frigate, Captain Leslie, we have been favored with the perusal of a few Madras Papers, containing, however, little news of importance except the dispatches relating to the conquest of the kingdom of Kandy, which will be found in our subsequent columns.

We notice the departure of the Mail-land from Calcutta on the 12th of March, bound to this settlement and London.—The Cuffnells and Royal George have proceeded on their homeward-bound voyage, their destination via Java having been countermanded.

By the arrival of the Dutch ship Eliza-beth from Holland, we understand that private letters have been received in this Colony until a late date in December, but they contain no public news of importance that we were not previously in possession of by the Governor Raffles.—Every political arrangement is pending upon the Congress at Vienna, and we have already seen that the issue of this deliberative body is looked forward to with great anxiety by all the powers of Europe.

On Monday evening last, the anniversary of our gracious and beloved Sovereign was celebrated at the Harmony with uncommon loyalty and splendour;—all the Civil, Naval and Military Servants of His Majesty and the Honorable Company were invited to a Ball and Supper in honor of the day, and we never before witnessed in any part of his dominions more genuine proofs of attachment to our revered Monarch than was evinced in the enthusiastic pleasure with which his health was drank by every person present.—The dancing commenced at an early hour, and was renewed after supper with increased animation, whilst the loyal and patriotic Toasts that were given by the Honorable the Vice-President inspired such genuine sentiments of happiness and conviviality that the party did not separate until a late hour, and a few jovial souls did not fail to usher in the rosy morn with bumpers to the health of the "King," "Queen" and Royal family.

The play of *Henry the Fourth* was performed upon Thursday last, at the Military Bachelors' Theatre, and no praise of ours can possibly do justice to the correct magnificence that was there displayed—although it had lost the charm of novelty upon this second representation, yet an unusually crowded audience received it with unbounded applause—the splendour of the dresses and the correctness of the decorations entitled it to every support, and when we saw the different characters sustained with such admirable spirit, we may be permitted to congratulate these Gentlemen upon the complete success with which their efforts have been crowned.

Our Military friends will derive no small degree of pleasure from perusing the distinguished list of officers who have been so honorably rewarded by their Sovereign for their eminent services in the capture of this Island—we have therefore extracted the official Memorandum of His Royal Highness the Duke of York as it was issued from the Horse Guards on the 25th August 1814.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] June 2—His Majesty's ship *Volage*, Captain J. Drury, from a cruise.
June 5—His Majesty's ship *Theban*, Captain Leslie, from a cruise.
Same Day—The Honorable Company's Cruiser *Nautilus*, captain Boyce, from Penang 25th April.
Same Day—brig *Helena Jacoba*, G. Ma-theos, from Samarang 1st June.
June 6—ship *Maria Louisa*, H. Myer, from Sourabaya 29th May—passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Heynis, and Mr. Hageman.
Same Day—schooner *Jonge Nicolas*, C. Knuppel, from Indramayo June 2—cargo, Timber.
June 7—schooner *Anna Maria*, Grouvius, from Indramayo 6th June—cargo coffee.
June 9—Arab brig *Salayor*, Said Abo Bakar, from Samarang 20th May.
DEPARTURES.] June 4—H. C. C. Antelope, captain Hall, for Macassar.
Same Day—schooner *Dorothea*, J. White, for Indramayo.
June 8—schooner *Tyger*, C. H. Courtans, for do.
Same Day—ship *Dispatch*, C. Fenn, for Samarang.

BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. G. Blagrove, Collector of Rungpore.
Mr. C. W. Steer, Collector of Jessore.
Mr. W. J. Harding, Deputy Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Ghazepore.
Dr. William Russell, to be Surgeon of the Civil Hospital at the Presidency, vice Mr. Alexander Russell, promoted.
Mr. Surgeon Alexander Russell, to be Superintending Surgeon from the 21st December 1814, vice Ogilvie, promoted.
Senior Assistant Surgeon Mr. Peter Breton to be Surgeon from the same date, vice A. Russell, promoted.

MADRAS.

Madrass Gazette, March 18, 1815.

The war with Kandy having terminated with the most complete success, we have the greatest satisfaction in giving insertion to the General Order promulgated by his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon on that important occasion.—This glorious and national victory, over the tyranny of the former King, cannot fail being duly appreciated by the constituted authorities at home; and General Brownrigg has the merit of adding to his country, by firmness and decision, a rich and fruitful territory, which had before baffled the attempts of the English, Dutch and Portuguese Governments.—An event most ably noticed in the following short Extract from the Ceylon Government Gazette.

"It would be difficult to describe the sensation of genuine unaffected joy which diffused itself through all ranks of the settlement, (Colombo) when the glorious termination of the war was announced in the Gazette Extraordinary of Wednesday last. The lover of his country saw in the success which had attended our arms and counsels, the completion of a conquest which had been vainly attempted for more than two Centuries, and which now promised in its results, the greatest poli-

tical and commercial advantages. The Friend of humanity exulted in the overthrow of a Government, which setting at defiance every moral obligation, made a wanton sport of human misery, and regarded as the happiest exercise of its power, the infliction of the most shocking species of torture—the torture of the mind—Who that for a moment reverts to the heart-rending barbarity exercised on the unoffending Family of the Adikar, but will acknowledge the truth of this remark? The facts are established beyond all possibility of refutation, for they are corroborated by the concurrent testimony of the Candian Prisoners now in Colombo, by whom it is not attempted to be denied that the infant was torn from the breast of its distracted Mother, while by a refinement of cruelty almost as much beyond belief, as it is beyond all example, the parent was first made the Executioner of her own offspring, and was next, in unintentional mercy, sacrificed herself.

There was a third class, not the least numerous, on whom the welcome news had an additional and a very deep-felt effect, the personal Friends of the Governor, many of whom had regarded the commencement and progress of the Candian war with all the anxiety which a grateful regard for his Character and reputation, was so fully called to excite.

His Excellency, it is well known, embarked in this War, resting the propriety of the measure on the soundness of his own judgment. He could be no stranger to all the gloomy presages of disaster, which, founded on the ill success of our former efforts, were daily and hourly brought to his notice, but they had no effect on a purpose deliberately and wisely conceived, except as an inducement with him to invite no responsibility but his own.

The result has proved how just were his expectations of success, warranted as they were, not more by the resources of his own mind, the confidence he had in the zeal and activity of those about him, and the discipline and valour of his little army, than by an accurate knowledge of the motives of human action which are nearly the same in all Countries when impelled by corresponding feelings and circumstances.—He knew that a People long oppressed could not but wish for deliverance, he felt that the Natives of the Interior could not but contrast the mildness and justice of a British Government, with the remorseless and unrelenting despotism of their own—and influenced by these powerful considerations, he undertook a war, the result of which has, under the favour of divine Providence, been most glorious to his country, and most honorable for himself."

CEYLON.

Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1815.

Bulletin—Kandy 14th February, 1815.

This day the City of Kandy became the Head Quarters of the Army.

In the course of the forenoon his Excellency received a dispatch from Major Kelly, commanding the 3d division, dated at Mangally Doboddagamma, at 3 P. M. yesterday, by which that Officer reports, having on the same day within one days March of Hangerankatty captured the Females of the King of Kandy's Family, thirty-seven in number, of whom, he understands the King's Mother is one—Major Kelly further states his having taken a great amount of treasure.

Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary, February 22.

BULLETIN OF INTELLIGENCE.

Devout thanks are due to the Supreme Disposer of events who has enable his Majesty's forces in this Colony in the short space of forty day, without the loss of a single individual, to overturn a tyrannical Government which for several generations has oppressed the people of the interior Provinces in the Island of Ceylon.

A dispatch has just reached his Excellency the Governor and Commander of the forces from Mr. D'Oyly, communicating the important and pleasing intelligence that the King of Kandy with two of his wives was yesterday surrounded by the people of Dombera in conjunction with some armed Kandyans sent by the Adigar Eyhclapole in the precincts of the village of Medde Maba Nowera in the province of Dombera, and taken prisoner.—His Mother and two remaining wives were at

Hanweylle, (a short distance from the same place) and had been sent for with conveyances and an escort.

Further particulars are not mentioned nor will his Excellency defer for their arrival this public expression of congratulation towards his Sovereign, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the British nation on an event so auspicious to the cause of humanity, justice and good Government, so honorable to the British arms and so promising of increasing prosperity to this Colony in an accession of territory, population, produce, trade and resources on the spontaneous invitation of a willing and contented people.

In gratitude to the Almighty for so speedy and happy an issue of an undertaking which in many views appeared in no slight degree arduous, and in humble anticipation of those sentiments of humane consideration which would not fail on an occasion of general rejoicing to occupy the breast of his Royal Highness in favour of poor individuals suffering the deprivation of liberty for petty offences, it is his Excellency's immediate intention that all persons who on this day remain detained in the Goals of the Colony on account of Fines not exceeding one hundred Rix Dollars, should forthwith receive a full and free remission of such Fines.—Also that all persons under sentence or commitment of any provincial Judge or sitting Magistrate for the purpose of finding security of good behaviour or to keep the peace, shall be discharged of such sentence or commitment, unless it shall appear by the Oath of two creditable witnesses that the release of any particular person or persons would be dangerous to the public—which prisoners must on such proof be excepted and remain detained for his Excellency's further orders on a full consideration of their respective cases.

British Head Quarters, Kandy, 19th February, 1815.

By his Excellency's Command.

(Signed) Jt. SUTHERLAND,

Dep Sec. to Govt.

Head Quarters, Kandy, February 20.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander of the Forces has the satisfaction and pleasure to announce to the Army he has the honour to command, that the King of Kandy is in our hands; which important circumstance took place on the evening of the 18th instant, near to Meyda Maha Nuwara, in the Dombera Province, and was effected by the people of that Province, in conjunction with some armed Kandyans sent by Eybeylapola Adikar, a Detachment of the 1st Ceylon, under the command of Lieutenant Mylius, being in the vicinity of that place in support.

This material object being accomplished, the Lieutenant General sincerely congratulates the Troops on the successful result of their labours. It is to the zeal and ardour displayed by every Officer, and Soldier of every class and description, that under Providence is to be imputed the speedy and happy issue of the Campaign, terminated at the end of forty days from the time of the 1st Division entering the Kandyan Territory. The most formidable obstacles, which the nature of this extraordinary mountainous country presents, have been overcome with a spirit of cheerfulness, and perseverance, which has never been surpassed, and had the opposition, which a people attached to their Sovereign and inhabiting a Country more easy to be defended than perhaps any other in the world, been shewn, Lieutenant General Brownrigg persuades himself, the Troops he has the happiness to command, would have acquired honour in every rencontre, and would have signalized themselves as much for their bravery, as their regular Soldier-like good conduct has been exemplary from the day of their entering the Kandian Territory. But the Tyrant King by his oppression, destroyed the attachment and affection of his subjects, who in consequence deserted him, and have generally welcomed the British Troops as their deliverers. The few Malabar and other adherents of the King whenever they made a shew of resistance, have been put to flight, and the greater part are now Prisoners of War. Thus the conquest of the kingdom of Kandy has been obtained, and the British Army who have had the good fortune to contribute to it, will be entitled to the thanks of their Sovereign, and the British Nation, for the acquisition of a possession, which

in the richness and value of its productions, the importance of its geographical position, as relating to British India, and natural beauty, will vie with any of the Colonies belonging to the Crown of Great Britain.

The Commander of the Forces cannot conclude his orders on this subject, without gratifying his best feelings, by expressing his entire approbation of all that has been done, and requests that Major General Jackson, the Officers in command of Divisions, the heads of Departments, and his personal Staff, will accept his warmest acknowledgements for the able and effectual assistance, they have in their several capacities afforded him, in the preparing of the Troops for service, and conducting them under circumstances which have been attended by difficulties of no small degree; the Lieutenant General is bound to them, and to all the Officers and Soldiers of this little Army in gratitude, which is deeply impressed in his mind, and their prosperity will be to him an object of sincere interest during the remainder of his life.

All Prisoners who may not be under sentence of a General or a Regimental General Court Martial, to be released on the receipt of this order, at the several stations, on the occasion of this success of His Majesty's Arms.

An Escort for the purpose of guarding the King of Kandy and his Family to Colombo, to be formed as follows, under the command of Major Hook, and to be held in readiness to march for Katugaslotte, on the morning of the 22d instant.

The Detachment of the 73d Regiment attached to the 1st Division, and 1 Serjeant and 30 Rank and file of the 73d Regiment, from the 2d Division commanded by Captain Kenny, the free Malays now with the 1st Division, as well as those with Lieutenant Malius.

2d Lieutenant Conradi, 1 Native Officer, 2 Serjeants, and 70 Rank and file, 1st Ceylon Regiment to be made up from the 1st and 2d Division, commanded by Captain Blankenburg.

Major Hook will make the necessary arrangements for the equipment of this Escort as well as for their Provisions.

(Signed) R. J. BROWNRIGG,
Act. Dep. Adj. Gen.

EUROPE.

HORSE GUARDS,—August 25.

MEMORANDUM.

The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to command, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that, in consideration of the distinguished services of the troops engaged at the capture of the Island of Java, in August and September, 1811, the undermentioned Officers of his Majesty's and the Honorable the East India Company's Army, present upon that memorable occasion, shall enjoy the privilege of bearing a medal, in conformity to the regulations published on the 7th of October last, viz.—

Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, K. B. commander of the forces.
Major General Frederick A. Wetherall.
Major General George Wood (Bengal Establishment.)
Major General William Eden (Quarter Master General.)
Major General P. Alexander Agnew, late Adjutant General.
Colonel (now Major General) Robert Rollo Gillespie.
Colonel (now Major General) Samuel Gibbs.
Colonel Alexander Adams, 78th regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel William M'Leod, late of 69th.
Lieutenant Colonel James Watson, 14th foot.
Lieutenant Colonel Colin M'Kenzie, Engineers (Madras Establishment.)
Lieutenant Colonel William Campbell, late of the 78th foot.
Lieutenant Colonel Alexander M'Leod, 59th regiment.
Major James Dewar, 3d Bengal volunteer battalion.
Major Walter Syms, 69th regiment (now Lieutenant Colonel.)
Major Martin Lindsay, 78th foot (now Lieutenant Colonel.)
Major Robert Travers, 22d light dragoons (now Lieutenant Colonel.)
Major William Raban, 6th Bengal volunteer battalion.
Major George Miller, late of 14th foot.
Major Alexander Caldwell, Bengal artillery.
Major James Fraser, late of 78th foot.
Major Peter Grant, 4th Bengal volunteer battalion.
Major Udney Yule (Bengal establishment), flank battalion of reserve.

Major Richard Butler, 89th foot (now lieutenant colonel.)

Major D. H. Dalton, Bengal light infantry volunteer battalion.

Major P. Vans Agnew, deputy adjutant general (Madras establishment.)

Captain (now Major) David Forbes, 78th foot.

Captain Hugh Griffiths, 5th Bengal volunteer battalion.

Captain John Noble, horse artillery (Madras establishment.)

Captain Richard Bunce, royal marines.

Captain G. Herbert Gall (Bengal establishment), commanding governor general's body guard.

The Prince Regent has also been pleased to command, that those medals which would have been conferred upon such of the Officers above named, who fell in or have died since, the capture of Java, shall as a token of respect for their memories, be transmitted to their respective families.

By command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

(Signed) FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.

H. TORRENS, Military Secretary.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

By the arrival of the Recruit sloop of war from Halifax, we have received papers from thence to the 19th ult. and from New York to the 16th ult. Their contents enable us to refute the report of the surrender of General Drummond. After forcing the Chippewa on the 19th Oct. with the loss of 68 men killed and wounded, and making a demonstration to flank General Drummond, the American army was suddenly ordered into winter quarters. The militia and volunteers were allowed to return home, and General Browne, with a part of his force, had gone to Sackett's Harbour. A letter from this officer to Chauncey attributes the failure of his plan of campaign to his not having been supported by naval co-operation on Lake Ontario in the month of July, from the 6th to the 24th of which month he asserts the country from Fort St. George to Burlington Heights was completely in his power, had the fleet done its duty. The British depot in the Chesapeake has been removed from Tangiers to Telghman's Island, within 60 miles of Baltimore. Successful descents continue to be made on both sides of the Bay. A force of 5000 men was in march from Virginia, under the command of General Pergram, for the protection of Washington and Baltimore. There was an alarm at Savannah, that the commodore of our squadron on that station intended to throw rockets into the place. A letter from New Orleans, of the 30th Sept. confidently predicts, that Pensacola would, in a few days, fall into the hands of General Jackson. In the House of Representatives for the United States, the propositions for the different new taxes continue to be carried by large majorities; and the *National Intelligencer* asserts, that the prospect of an augmented revenue has enabled the Government to obtain nearly the whole of the loan upon good terms. The Senate had applied to the President for proofs of the reported sale of American negroes in the West Indies. The preparations for the defence of New York are said to have been completed. The Governor of Rhode Island, in a message to the Representatives of that state, severely censures the General Government for withholding from them the means of protection, and leaving them to their own resources. He, at the same time, submitted to them the recent resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts for calling a Convention.

The Port Royal Gazette of the 22d October says, that a vessel named the Vigilant had arrived there from St. Domingo, with intelligence that "a General Treaty of Peace had been signed between Petion and Christophe, and had been published previous to the sailing of the Vigilant, by which they had mutually agreed to surrender St. Domingo to the French Government, on certain conditions; and that all the property, excepting that possessed by Generals and other Officers, was to be given up to their respective owners." The same Gazette adds, that "on the Monday previous the Duc de Manchester schooner, bearing the colours of his Most Christian Majesty, and having on board M. Auction Lavoise, Adjutant General in the French service, and one of the Commissioners from the King of France to St. Domingo, proceeded for Port au Prince." We need scarcely remind our readers that this intelligence is directly at variance with all the information for a long time past received, respecting the situation and disposition of the inhabitants and government of St. Domingo.

DECEMBER 18.

ALMIRALTY SESSIONS.

Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Admiralty Sessions commenced at the Old Bailey, before Sir Wm. Scott, Mr. Justice Bayly,

and Mr. Baron Graham, for trial of offences committed on the high seas, when Wm. Donevan, otherwise Wm. Hamilton, a natural born subject of this kingdom, was arraigned, charged with having deserted from his Majesty's ship *Proserpine*, on board of which he was seaman, and afterwards having entered into the service of the enemy. It appeared, that on the *Proserpine* being carried into the harbour of Toulon, Donevan, wearing a French dress, accompanied by some Frenchmen, came on board the *Proserpine*, and wished to entice several of the witnesses to enter into the service of the enemy. Donevan's defence was, that he was forced into the service; and the Learned Judge, after having summed up the evidence, left the case to the Jury, who returned a verdict of Guilty.

Cædon, Panjang, Sootoo and Moodie (Malays), were indicted for the murder of Antonio Da Costa and J. C. Matteia, on board the Governor Raffles East India country ship, on her voyage from Batavia. There were 19 Malays on board. In the night of the 8th Nov. 1813, the ship being then about 200 miles E. of Madagascar, they mutinied, attacked the Europeans and Lascars, and drove the survivors below. Capt. King and the Chief Mate took refuge in the cabin, after being severely wounded. At an early hour next morning, being joined by the carpenter and others, they forced their way upon deck, and overpowered the mutineers; two Malays were killed in the scuffle. Having irons only for four, the prisoners were detained, and the rest of the Malays were sent adrift in a boat. On mustering the remainder of the crew, seven persons were missing, including Da Costa and Matteia, who it was clearly proved had been stabbed by the Malays, and thrown overboard. Baron Graham summed up the evidence; and the Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict—Guilty.

Sir Wm. Scott then pronounced sentence, that they should be hanged on Thursday, and their bodies to be delivered to the surgeons. Sir William also passed sentence of death on W. Donevan, who was much affected.

William Walsley, alias Wilson, was indicted for that he, being a natural born subject of this country, did bear arms in the service of America, against Great Britain. The prisoner was found on board the *Rambler* American privateer, which was captured by the *Thais*, on the coast of Africa; but an admission being made that the prisoner had confessed himself a British subject under a promise of pardon, Mr. Justice Bayly said, the case could proceed no further, as after that, nothing the prisoner had said could be evidence against him—Not Guilty.

The Court then adjourned till the 11th of January.

EXECUTION OF THE MALAYS.—Thursday morning Panjang, Sootoo, Moodie, and Cædon, for the murder of their shipmates, on board the Governor Raffles, Indiaman, were taken from Newgate, at nine o'clock, in a cart, in which they were accompanied by two of their countrymen, the executioner, and his assistant. At 10 o'clock they arrived at Execution Dock, when shortly afterwards they underwent the sentence of the law. During the awful procession they exhibited signs of being sensible of their melancholy fate; and their bodies, after being suspended the usual time, were taken down to undergo the remainder of their sentence.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Sunday evening as Mr. Nath. Crossland, of Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, was returning from Highgate, he heard, near the house of Miss. Mellon, groans of the most distressing nature; he followed the sound to a lane leading to a farm, up which he proceeded about twenty yards, where he found a man lying on the ground, apparently in a very distressed state, who, after some hesitation, informed him that he had been robbed, ill-treated, and left in the helpless state in which he was found; when, just as he was about to raise the man up, a fellow rushed from behind the hedge, and knocked him down with a bludgeon, on which the man on the ground instantly got up; who, no doubt, had been making the piteous moans, to excite the attention of the passengers as a decoy to rob them. They stopped Mr. C.'s mouth with a cloth, and held him down while they robbed him of Bank-notes to the amount of 13l. a watch, and other property. They then tried to cut his throat with a knife, but he struggled hard, and having a very thick neckcloth on, prevented them from effectually succeeding; and he at last wrested the knife from them, but not till they had cut his right hand most dreadfully. They then made off. Mr. Crossland returned to the public road, and found the patrol within about 30 yards from the spot where it had taken place, who denied having heard Mr. Crossland call to him, and made no attempt to pursue the robbers. Mr. C. however, procured assistance, and was conducted back to Highgate, where his wounds were dressed by Mr. Wetherel, the surgeon.

PARIS, OCTOBER 17.

That considerable agitation has for some time shewn itself at Paris, is a fact which might alarm the friends of justice, loyalty, and public tranquillity, if it could not be traced to a very obvious source; and if its ultimate bad consequences were not likely to fall upon those amongst whom it prevails, and by whose desperate machinations it has been excited. There is room for an interesting memoir on this subject, if we were disposed to follow the different stages of the malady which began with the ruin of Buonaparte, which seems to be now pretty nearly at its crisis, and which, like other fevers, is marching regularly to its decline. We may return to the discussion of it on a future day; but in the mean time, it is enough to hint at the existence of a party—a numerous, active, depraved, though we trust, a powerless party,—which, having effected the murder of Louis the 16th, and enjoyed the fruits of it, under the successive usurpations of his authority, still meditates, not only the overthrow of the existing Government, but the extinction of every member of the royal house of Bourbon. The King's person being the first object of their designs, it may not prove unsatisfactory to ascertain some of the means which have been taken to provide for the security of a life, so important in all respects to France and to Europe.

Whatever good faith may appear to belong to the military character in general, we are not sure that the French army is more distinguished by sentiments of honour at the present day, than during the ancient Monarchy. Nor is it quite evident, whatever alacrity the Marshals and other chiefs of that army may have discovered in tendering their allegiance to Louis, that an immense military body, created, commanded, flattered, by Buonaparte, elated by victory, fed with plunder, and so recently enflamed by vengeance and despair—it is not, we say, quite self-evident, that such a body, connecting their defeats and humiliations with the restoration of the King's authority, would be the fittest guardians of the Royal House and Person. Accordingly, for some months after the return of his Majesty to Paris, he committed himself to the fidelity of the National Guards. These honest, independent, and respectable citizens, may in truth be called the armed representatives of the French nation, and acquitted themselves of their honourable trust with a zeal and vigilance beyond all praise. But as the daily duty of the palace and its dependencies required a detachment of near 500 men, it was considered that the constant diversion of such a number of heads of active members of the bourgeois families of Paris would fall too severely on the trading part of the community, and be felt as rather an ungracious return for the liberal spirit which induced them to serve without pay, and to purchase their own clothing, arms and accoutrements. This, with other motives of a deeper and more political nature, determined the King to institute a body of household troops, for the express service of the royal residence, and the protection of his own person.

The ordinance being published that four companies of Gardes du Corps were to be formed, of youths of respectable families, who were to send in their names as candidates for examination and election, the lists were filled with astonishing rapidity, and these chosen companies soon completed. The King's Gardes du Corps are officered entirely by men who have distinguished themselves in the service, either of England, the Continental Powers, or, in some special instances, of Buonaparte himself. They consist of 600 each company; the privates hold the rank of sub-lieutenants in the army; and after a certain term of service near the royal person, they are destined to supply the regiments of the line with officers. The uniform and appointments are the most brilliant that can be imagined; the uniform blue, the ornaments silver; the different companies distinguished from each other only by a variety in the broad embroidered belt, and in the colour of the velvet covering of the cartouche box. The Gardes du Corps serve equally on horseback and on foot. Their horses are noble animals; but the whole expense of the mounted chevalier to the public does not exceed from 25l. to 30l. sterling per annum, little more than the cost of an infantry soldier, the excess being furnished out of his own pocket. To this distinguished body have been added two companies of mousquetaires rouges, composed also of gentlemen, and serving on horseback; but with this difference, that the latter only are disposable for the field. A corps of Gendarmes in scarlet, and a company of Gardes du Corps of Monsieur in dark green, complete the French part of the establishment of the royal military household. Devotion to the crown and affection for the person of the Sovereign, are of course the first sentiments instilled into the minds of young warriors, whose families, through all the provinces of the kingdom, are thus intimately connected by the most endearing ties with the

Monarch, through whose favour their children must rise to eminence. The effect of this upon the future spirit and constitution of the French army, it is not difficult to conjecture. Young men educated about the Court, holding loyalty to be the first of virtues, and trusting to the display of it for their whole advancement in life, will be gradually drafted into the marching regiments, and insensibly superseding the coarser qualities with which revolutionary violence, and the habits of robbery, had filled the legions of the usurper, they will at length, possibly before many years have elapsed, infuse into the service its ancient character, of polished gallantry, and delicate honour. Nor have those who superintend the conduct of the household troops forgot to annex to an institution so important, either the warlike services which enable soldiers to act, or those military studies which fit them to direct the action of others. Masters of all kinds are employed for the instruction of these young men, in whatever concerns their profession. Their progress in the higher branches of it will of course be more slowly developed; but in the use of arms they have already evinced their prowess, in a manner not very gratifying to some officers of the line. The point of honour, it may be supposed, in a corps like that of which we are speaking, must be carried to the most rigid excess: it is therefore indispensable to a Garde du Corps, that he should instantly punish even the shadow of insult. The jealousy of the troops of the line having frequently shewn itself in the supercilious and domineering manner of their officers, when any members of the household troops were present, the latter have invariably forced them into the field, and we are credibly informed, with as complete success as attended the French officers in their duels with the unfortunate Russians while at Paris; out of upwards of 80 duels, only two or three of the Gardes du Corps having fallen. This is attributed to a circumstance now well known,—that since the eternal work found for the armies of France by the restless spirit of Buonaparte, individuals have sensibly declined in the exercise of the sword, from the perfection to which it was formerly carried.

But other measures have likewise been resorted to for the defence of the royal person in that country. Four regiments of Swiss guards have been raised, under a convention with the republic of the cantons, each consisting of twelve hundred men; making altogether, with the companies of the royal household, a select corps of about nine thousand. The western entrance to the gardens of the Tuilleries, from the Champ Elysees, in the rear of the palace, is confided to the Swiss. A detachment of one of the French regiments in garrison at Paris is stationed on the southern entrance towards the river—that is, on the right, as you look towards the city of Paris. A corps of National Guards is posted at the northern extremity of the Castle, or on the left—while the Gardes du Corps occupy the great guard-room, for some years past denominated la Salle des Marechaux, which is in the centre of the Palace, over the great gateway—and do the duty through the whole interior of the King's apartments, and those of the royal family. Distributed as the force now is therefore, an attempt upon his Majesty similar to that which on the 10th of August, 1792, ended in the destruction of the gallant Swiss regiment, would be utterly desperate unless we can suppose in the French troops of the present day, a conduct of which, though their predecessors were disgraced by it, we trust they are incapable—treason against the Monarch who confides his safety to their honour.

ROME, OCT. 10.

A notification has been this day published, in the name of the Cardinal Secretary, relative to the re-establishment of nunneries. "Every thing," says his Eminence, "has been prepared, if not for opening all the convents, at least for opening a part of those in Rome, and in other parts of the Papal States." In the same notification, his Eminence invites the Governments to contribute, by their generous protection, to the speedy assemblage of nuns in their holy asylums.

ZURICH, OCT. 12.

The Sovereign Council of Berne ratified on the 8th instant, the capitulations concluded with the King of France, and the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, respectively. By the latter of these, the Canton of Berne will furnish to Holland an infantry regiment of 2,005 men. This regiment can only be employed in Europe, and is not to serve on board ships of war. The capitulation is to last for 25 years.

A detachment of 100 men, destined to form part of the Swiss guards in the service of the King of France, left Friburg on the 8th, for Besancon.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molenvliet.

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1815.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 8.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the enemy by a sudden incursion have succeeded in invading the capital of the nation, defended at the moment by troops less numerous than their own, and almost entirely of the militia; during their possession of which, though for a single day only, they wantonly destroyed the public edifices, having no relation in their structure to operations of war, nor used at the time for military annoyance; some of these edifices being also costly monuments of taste and of the arts, and others repositories of the public archives, not only precious to the nation, as the memorials of its origin and its early transactions, but interesting to all nations, as contributions to the general stock of historical instruction and political science.

And whereas, advantage has been taken of the loss of a fort, more immediately guarding the neighbouring town of Alexandria, to place the town within the range of a naval force, too long and too much in the habit of abusing its superiority wherever it can be applied, to require, as the alternative of a general conflagration, an undisturbed plunder of private property, which has been executed in a manner peculiarly distressing to the inhabitants, who had inconsiderately cast themselves upon the justice and generosity of the victor.

And whereas, it now appears, by a direct communication from the British Commander on the American station, to be his avowed purpose to employ the force under his direction, "in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable;" adding to this declaration the insulting pretext that it is in retaliation for a wanton destruction committed by the army of the United States in Upper Canada, when it is notorious, that no destruction has been committed, which, notwithstanding the multiplied outrages previously committed by the enemy, was not unauthorised and promptly shown to be so; and that the United States have been as constant in their endeavours to reclaim the enemy from such outrages, by the contrast of their own example, as they have been ready to terminate, on reasonable conditions, the war itself.

And whereas, these proceedings and declared purposes, which exhibit a deliberate disregard of the principles of humanity, and the rules of civilized warfare, and which must give to the existing war a character of extended devastation and barbarism, at the very moment of negotiations for peace, invited by the enemy himself, leave no prospect of safety to any thing within the reach of his predatory and incendiary operations, but in manifold and universal determination to chastise and expel the invader.

Now, therefore, I, James Madison, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, exhorting all the good people thereof, to unite their hearts and hands in giving effect to the ample means possessed for that purpose. I enjoin it on all officers, civil and military, to exert themselves in executing the duties with which they are respectively charged. And more especially, I require the officers commanding the respective military districts, to be vigilant and alert in providing for the defence thereof; for the more effectual accomplishment of which, they are authorised to call to the defence of exposed and threatened places portions of the militia most convenient thereto, whether they be or be not parts of the quotas detached for the service of the United States under requisitions of the general government.

On an occasion which appeals so forcibly to the proud feelings and patriotic devotion of the American people, none will forget what they owe to themselves, what they owe to their country and the high destinies which await it; what to the glory acquired by their fathers, in establishing the independence which is now to be maintained by their sons, with the augmented strength and resources with which time and Heaven had blessed them.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord 1814, and of the Independence of the United States the 39th.

JAS. MADISON.

By the President, JAS. MONROE, Sec. of State.

The following are the remarks of an American paper on the President's proclamation:—

"The President says, the enemy wantonly destroyed the public edifices, having no relation in their structure to operations of war; and adds, that the destruction was under the insulting pretext of retaliation for a wanton destruction committed by the army of the United States in Upper Canada.

"Is it supposed that the capture of York is already forgotten? York was the capital of Upper Canada, and there ALL the public buildings were destroyed, including the CAPITOL, where a Scalp was found in the Executive and Legislative Chamber, suspended near the Speaker's chair, in company with the mace and other emblems of royalty.—[*Vide Dearborn's Letter.*]

"This destruction was not only never 'shown to be unauthorised,' but was the theme of continued exultation during the whole of the second year of the war. We regret as much as Mr. Madison himself the destruction of the costly monuments of taste and of the arts at Washington, and more particularly of the 'public archives,' because we fear that the conflagration has removed evidence of the 'origin of transactions' which ought to be preserved; but complaint certainly comes with an ill grace from the Captain General of our armies, under whose auspices similar atrocities have been committed."

COPY OF A LETTER FROM VICE-ADMIRAL COCHRANE TO MR. MONROE.

His Majesty's ship the Tonnant, in the Patuxent River, August 18, 1814

Sir—Having been called on by the Governor-General of the Canadas to aid him in carrying into effect measures of retaliation against the inhabitants of the United States, for the wanton destruction committed by their Army in Upper Canada, it has become imperiously my duty, conformably with the nature of the Governor-General's application, to issue to the naval force under my command, an order to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable.

I had hoped that this contest would have terminated, without my being obliged to resort to severities which are contrary to the usages of civilized warfare; and as it has been with extreme reluctance and concern that I have found myself compelled to adopt this system of devastation, I shall be equally gratified if the conduct of the Executive of the United States will authorise my staying such proceedings, by making reparation to the suffering inhabitants of Upper Canada; thereby manifesting that if the destructive measures pursued by their army were ever sanctioned, they will no longer be permitted by the government.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with much consideration, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) A. COCHRANE,

Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels upon the North American station.

The Hon. James Monroe,
Secretary of State, &c. &c.
Washington.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. MONROE TO SIR ALEXANDER COCHRANE, VICE-ADMIRAL, &c.

Department of State, Sept. 6, 1814.

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 18th of August, stating that having been called on by the Governor-General of the Canadas, to aid him in carrying into effect measures of retaliation against the inhabitants of the United States, for the wanton destruction committed by their army in Upper Canada, it has become your duty, conformably with the nature of the Governor-General's application, to issue to the naval force under your command, an order to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable.

It is seen with the greatest surprise, that this system of devastation which has been practised by the British forces, so manifestly contrary to the usage of civilized warfare, is placed by you on the ground of retaliation. No sooner were the United States compelled to resort to war against Great Britain, than they resolved to wage it in a manner most consonant to the principles of humanity, and to those friendly relations which it was desirable to preserve between the two nations, after the restoration of peace. They perceived, however, with the deepest regret, that a spirit alike just and humane was neither cherished nor acted on by your Government. Such an assertion would not be hazardous, if it was not supported by facts, the proof of which has perhaps already carried the same conviction to other nations that it has to the people of these States. Without dwelling on the deplorable cruelties committed by the Savages in the British ranks, and in British pay, on American prisoners at the river Raisin, which to this day have never been disavowed or atoned, I refer, as more immediately connected with the subject of your letter, to the wanton destruction that was committed at Havre-de-Grace, and at George Town, early in the Spring of 1813. These villages were burnt and ravaged by the naval forces of Great Britain, to the ruin of their unarmed inhabitants, who saw with astonishment that they derived no protection to their property from the laws of war. During the same season, scenes of invasion and pillage, carried on under the same authority, were witnessed all along the waters of the Chesapeake, to an extent inflicting the most serious private distress, and under circumstances that justified the suspicion, that revenge and cupidity, rather than the manly motives that should dictate the hostility of a high minded foe, led to their perpetration. The late destruction of the houses of Government in this city is another act which comes necessarily into view. In the wars of modern Europe, no examples of the kind, even among nations the most hostile to each other, can be traced. In the course of ten years past, the capitals of the principal powers of the Continent of Europe have been conquered and occupied alternately by the victorious armies of each other, and no instance of such wanton and unjustifiable destruction has been seen. We must go back to distant and barbarous ages to find a parallel for the acts of which I complain.

Although these acts of desolation invited, if they did not impose on the government, the necessity of retaliation, yet in no instance has it been authorised. The burning of the village of Newark, in Upper Canada, posterior to the early outrages above enumerated, was not executed on that principle. The village of Newark adjoined Fort George, and its destruction was justified by the officer who ordered it on the ground that it became necessary in the military operations there. The act, however, was disavowed by the Government. The burning which took place at Long Point was unauthorised by the Government, and the conduct of the officer subjected to the investigation of a military tribunal. For the burning of St. David's, committed by stragglers, the officer who commanded in that quarter was dismissed without a trial for not preventing it.

I am commanded by the President distinctly to state, that it as little comports with any orders which have been issued to the military and naval Commanders of the United States, as it does with the established and known humanity of the American nation, to pursue a system which it appears you have adopted. The Government owes it to itself, to the principles which it has ever held sacred, to disavow, as justly chargeable to it, any such wanton, cruel, and unjustifiable warfare.

Whatever unauthorised irregularity may have been committed by any of its troops, it would have been ready, acting on these principles of sacred and eternal obligation, to disavow, and as far as might be practicable, to repair. But in the plan of desolating warfare which your letter so explicitly makes known, and which is attempted to be excused on a plea so utterly groundless, the President perceives a spirit of deep rooted hostility, which, without the evidence of such facts, he could not have believed existed, or would have been carried to such an extremity.

For the reparation of injuries, of whatever nature they may be, not sanctioned by the law of nations, which the naval or military forces of either power may have committed against the other, this Government will always be ready to enter into reciprocal arrangements. It is presumed that your government will neither expect or propose any which are not reciprocal.

Should your Government adhere to a system of desolation so contrary to the views and practice of the United States, so revolting to humanity, and repugnant to the sentiments and usages of the civilised world, whilst it will be seen with the deepest regret, it must and will be met with a determination and constancy becoming a free people, contending in a just cause for their essential rights, and their dearest interests.

I have the honour to be, with great consideration Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane,
Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels, &c.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 21.

On Wednesday the 13th inst. the interment of the American and British Officers who fell in the late memorable battle on Lake Champlain took place, in a manner to do honour to the bravery with which they defended their respective flags. The coffins of the American officers, covered with the flags of their vessels, were taken on board a boat from the Commodore's ship, and followed by him and his officers in another boat to the British ship, where they took on board the deceased British Officers, covered with the flags of their own vessels, and followed by their surviving officers, and proceeded to the shore. During the procession, minute guns were fired from the Commodore's ship.

BOSTON, SEPT. 8.

His Excellency Governor Strong has summoned an extraordinary meeting of the Legislature of Massachusetts, for the 5th of October next, "that such measures may be adopted as in their judgment the present dangerous state of public affairs may render expedient."

United States 6 per cent. Stock sold yesterday at public auction, at the Exchange Coffee-house in this town, at 69 per cent. in presence of some of the principal monied men in town. The last public sale previous was made at 80.

PLATTSBURGH, SEPT. 1.

The enemy's forces have advanced into our country; they last night encamped in Champlain. They are represented at 5000—15 or 20 pieces of artillery: of this force 400 are said to be Indians, and 100 or 200 dragoons. It is believed they design to attack this place. Major Appling, with his corps, are at Chazy. We hear nothing of the British fleet; it is believed to be ready. Our fleet remains at Chazy.

An express, who came in this morning has furnished us with the following copy of a

BRIGADE GENERAL ORDER.

Camp, Odetown, 30th Aug. 1814.

Major-General Brisbane having received instructions to advance with the troops under his command into the territory of the United States, avails himself of the opportunity of requesting the Commanding officers will use every exertion to maintain the strictest discipline in the troops under his command; and he holds them responsible, that in every instance where a complaint is made to him of any injury sustained by the inhabitants, that he will see them redressed, and whatever damage is done is instantly to be paid for, and charged against those concerned; and where this cannot be ascertained to the corps in general, so that unoffending people may not be sufferers.

In taking the necessary precaution against individuals who may so far forget what is due to themselves and their country as to commit acts of plunder or violence, the Major-General is at the same time fully convinced, that almost the whole of the troops are determined that their conduct shall not bring disgrace on the British name; he therefore calls on them to discover those who may be guilty of any act of plunder or oppression, that they may be brought to the punishment they merit; and the soldiers must soon find that such a line of conduct will add much to their comforts; for the inhabitants of the country, finding they are properly treated and protected, will bring every article necessary into the camp; for those who remain quiet in their houses are not in the smallest degree to be molested, nor their property taken from them, without their full consent, and its being paid for, as it is not against such persons that Great Britain makes war, but against a Government, whose folly and ambition has brought the miseries of war into their country, and the army and individuals in support of such a Government.

The Major-General commanding has requested the Magistrates of the country to explain to the people

his object and determination on entering the American territory, and he trusts that the conduct of the soldiers will be such as to reflect no shade of dishonour on their country.

By command of Major-General BRISBANE,
JAMES CAMPBELL, Major of Brigade.

[From the *Baltimore Federal Gazette*, Friday, Sept. 2.]

A Gentleman of this city, who left Alexandria on Thursday evening, states, that he witnessed there a scene of great activity; the enemy loading with great apparent composure the vessels belonging to the town, with flour, tobacco, and cotton. The estimate of the inhabitants of the quantity already shipped is about 12,000lb. flour, 700 bbls. tobacco, and 150 bales of cotton, with some small quantity of sugar and coffee. The enemy were engaged in raising a large ship sunk by the inhabitants, which they intended to fill forthwith. They appeared to be in no great hurry.

While the enemy were employed in loading a vessel, Captain Porter, Captain Crayton, and four other officers, made a dash into Alexandria on horseback, rode up to the midshipman who was superintending the loading of the boat, and Captain Crayton seized him by the cravat, and endeavoured to beat him off, but his cravat gave way, and he escaped. The party immediately galloped off, leaving the inhabitants in great consternation.

The signal of alarm was immediately given on shore to all those employed on the wharfs, who promptly embarked, and all hands were ordered to prepare for action. The inhabitants apprehended an immediate destruction of the town; but a deputation being sent from the Corporation to state that the act was not authorised by them, nor done by any inhabitant of the place, and promising that they would place guards at the intersection of each street leading to the water to prevent a similar occurrence, the commanding officer said he would overlook it, and the town was again quieted.

THE LOAN.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

"I would not advise you to make any offer for the new loan, satisfied that our stock will soon be lower. The paragraph in the *National Intelligencer* is a mere trick, to induce people to come forward for the six million. Our Rulers know that they cannot borrow money in Europe. The Dutch have no money to lend, and our six per cent. stock was sold in Holland at 20 per cent. discount. M. Willinck of Amsterdam, who is now here, says the scarcity of money is so great that his government has been reduced to the necessity of negotiating a loan in England.

"Our government cannot pretend to borrow money from our enemy. I have seen several letters from England, stating that American stock will not sell there during the war.

The following are accounts from Washington:—

Accommodation of Congress.—The proper authorities being engaged in the most active preparations for the accommodation of Congress at the approaching Session, earnestly solicit the aid of the inhabitants of this city and vicinity, who may have the command of wooden building materials, particularly half inch, inch, and inch and a quarter plank.

When interest and patriotisms united so strongly urges a zealous co-operation with the agents of Government on this occasion, it cannot be necessary to say more than to state, that constant attendance will be given at the office of the Superintendent of the City, in the building preparing for Congress to receive proffers of the requisite supplies, and to pay a just price for the same.

Cabinet Anecdote.—The President appeared on the battle ground the morning of the action which decided the fate of the capital. The two Secretaries of State, and War, and the Attorney-General, were with him. They all stood by and viewed the British army as it descended the opposite heights back of Bladensburg. A rocket was thrown at the first fire by the enemy; Mr. Madison saw it, and instantly retreated. He was seen gliding down a hill, and was watched until he went entirely out of sight. We state the fact, upon the authority of several honorable officers and men, who were indignant at his conduct.

Extract from Commodore Barney's dispatch relative to the battle of Bladensburg. After describing the bravery of his brigade, and his being wounded, this person gives the following testimony to the humanity of the victors:—

"In a short time I observed a British soldier, and had him called and directed him to seek an officer; in a few minutes an officer came, who on learning who I was, brought General Ross and Admiral Cockburn to me. These officers behaved to me with the most marked attention, respect, and politeness,

had a surgeon brought, and my wounds dressed immediately. After a few minutes' conversation the General informed me (after paying me a handsome compliment) that I was *paroled*, and at liberty to proceed to Washington or Bladensburg, as was also Mr. Huffington, who had remained with me, offering me every assistance in his power, giving orders for a litter to be brought, in which I was carried to Bladensburg. Captain Wainwright, First Captain to Admiral Cochrane, remained with me, and behaved to me as if I was a brother. During the stay of the enemy at Bladensburg, I received the most polite attention from the officers both of the navy and army."

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY AT WAR.

To the Editors of the *Baltimore Patriot*.

It may be due to myself, and is certainly due to others, that the reasons under which I retired from the direction of the W. Department, at a juncture so critical as the present, should be fully and promptly known to the public. These reasons will be found in the following brief exposition of facts:—

On the evening of the 29th ult. the President called at my lodgings, and stated, that a case of much delicacy had occurred; that a high degree of excitement had been raised among the militia of the district; that he was himself an object of their suspicions and menaces; that an officer of that corps had given him notice, that they would no longer obey any order coming through me as Secretary of War; and that in the urgency of the case, it might be prudent so far to yield to the impulse, as to permit some other person to exercise my functions in relation to the defence of the district.

To this statement and proposition, I answered substantially as follows—that I was aware of the excitement to which he alluded; that I knew its source, and had marked its progress; that the present was not a moment to examine its more occult causes, objects, and agents; that it ostensibly rested on charges known to himself to be false; that it was not for me to determine how far the supposed urgency of the case made it proper for him to yield to an impulse so vile and profligate—so injurious to truth, and so destructive of order; that I could never surrender a part of my legitimate authority, for the preservation of the rest; that I must exercise it wholly or not at all; that I came into the office with objects exclusively public; and that, to accommodate my principles or my conduct to the humours of a village mob, stimulated by faction and led by folly, was not the way to promote these; and that if his decision was in conformity to the suggestions he had made, I entreated him to accept my resignation. This he declined doing. It was an extent, he was pleased to say, to which he meant not to go; that he knew the excitement was limited, as well with regard to time as to place; that he was, and always had been, fully sensible of the general zeal, diligence, and talents which I had put into the discharge of my duty; and that it would give him pleasure were I to take time to consider his proposition. I renewed the assurance of my great personal respect, and my readiness to conform to his wishes on all proper occasions. I remarked, that whatever zeal, diligence, and talent I possessed, had been employed freely but firmly, and according to my best views to the public good; and that as long as they were left to be so exerted, they were at the service of my country; but that the moment they were made to bow to military usurpation or political faction, there should be an end of their public exercise. We now parted, with an understanding that I should leave Washington the following morning.

It has since been stated to me as a fact (to which I give the most reluctant belief), that on the morning of the 29th, and before my arrival in the city, a Committee of the inhabitants of Georgetown of whom Alexander C. Hanson, Editor of the *Federal Republican*, was one (false), had waited on the President, by deputation, and had obtained from him a promise, that I should no longer direct the military defence of the district. On this fact, all commentary is unnecessary.

It but remains to exhibit and to answer the several charges raised against me, and which form the ground work of that excitement, to which the President has deemed it prudent to sacrifice his authority in declining to support mine. They are as follow, viz:—

1st. That (from ill-will to the district of Columbia, and a design to remove the seat of Government). I gave orders for the retreat of the army, in the affair of the 24th ult. under circumstances not making retreat necessary or proper.

This charge has not for its support the shadow of truth. The Commanding General will do me the justice to say, that I gave him no such order; and that he was and is under the impression, that the retreat was made earlier than I believed it to be proper. To the President I appeal, whether I did not point out the disorder and retreat of a part of the

first line, soon after the action began, and stigmatise it as base and infamous.

2d. That, in despite of the remonstrances of General Winder, and by the interposition of my authority, I had prevented him from defending the capital.

This charge contains in it a total perversion of the truth. When the head of the retiring column reached the capitol, it was halted for a moment. General Winder here took occasion to state to Mr. Munroe and myself, that he was not in condition to maintain another conflict, and that his force was broken down by fatigue and dispersion. Under this representation, we united in opinion, that he should proceed to occupy the heights of Georgetown.

3d. That I had withdrawn the covering party from the rear of Fort Washington (Waburton), and had ordered Captain Dyson to blow up the fort without firing a gun.

This charge is utterly devoid of truth. The covering party was withdrawn by an order from General Winder, and Captain Dyson's official report shews, that the orders under which he acted were derived from the same source, though, no doubt, mistaken or misrepresented.

4. That by my orders, the navy-yard had been burned.

This, like its predecessors, is a positive falsehood. Perceiving that no order was taken for apprising Commodore Tingey of the retreat of the army, I sent Major Bell to communicate the fact, and to say, that the navy yard could no longer be covered. The Commodore was of course left to follow the suggestions of his own mind, or to obey the orders, if orders had been given, of the Navy Department.

5. And lastly, that means had not been taken to collect a force sufficient for the occasion.

As the subject of this charge may very soon become one of congressional inquiry, I shall at present make but a few remarks:—

1st. That no means within the reach of the War Department has been omitted or withheld; that a separate military district, embracing the seat of government, had been created; that an officer of high rank and character had been placed in charge of it; that to him was given full authority to call for supplies and for a militia force of 15,000 men; that to this force was added the 36th regiment of the line, a battalion of the 38th, detachments of the 12th, of the artillery, and of the dragoons, the marine corps, and the crews of the flotilla, under the special command of Commodore Barney; making a total of 16,300 men.

General Winder's official report of the engagement of the 24th ult. shews how much of this force had been assembled, and the causes why a greater portion of it had not been got together. These will be found to have been altogether extraneous from the Government; and

2. That from what is now known of the enemy's force, of the loss he sustained in the enterprise, of the marks of panic under which he retreated, &c. it is obvious, that if all the troops assembled at Bladensburg had been faithful to themselves and to their country, the enemy would have been beaten, and the capital saved.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Baltimore, Sept 3, 1814.

The last cruise of the American flotilla on Lake Ontario is detailed in the following extract from Commodore Chauncey's dispatch, dated Aug. 10, off Kingston:

"In the afternoon of the 31st July, I was taken on board; but it was a calm, and I did not sail before the next morning. To satisfy at once whatever expectations the public had been led to entertain of the sufficiency of this squadron to take and maintain the ascendancy on this Lake, and at the same time to expose the futility of promises, the fulfilment of which had been rested on our appearance at the head of the Lake, I got under way at four o'clock in the morning of the 1st instant, and steered for the mouth of the Niagara. Owing to light winds, I did not arrive off there before the 5th. There we intercepted one of the enemy's brigs running over from York to Niagara with troops, and ran her on shore about six miles to the westward of Fort George. I ordered the Sylph in, to anchor as near to the enemy as she could with safety, and to destroy her. Captain Elliot ran in in a very gallant manner to within from 300 to 500 yards of her, and was about anchoring, when the enemy set fire to her, and she soon after blew up. This vessel was a schooner the last year, and called the *Beresford*;—since they altered her to a brig they changed her name, and I have not been able to ascertain it: she mounted 14 guns, twelve 24 pound carronades, and two long 9 pounders.

"Finding the enemy had two other brigs and a schooner in the Niagara river, I determined to leave a force to watch them, and selected the Jefferson, Sylph, and Oneida for that purpose, and placed the whole under the orders of Captain Ridgely. Having looked into York without discovering any vessel of the enemy, I left Niagara with the remainder of the squadron on the evening of the 7th, and arrived here the 9th. We found one of the enemy's ships in the offing, and chased her into Kingston.

"My anxiety to return to this end of the Lake was increased by the knowledge I had of the weakness of Sackett's harbour, and the apprehension that the enemy might receive large reinforcements at Kingston, and, embarking some of the troops on board his fleet make

a dash at the harbour and burn it with all my stores during our absence. When I left the harbour there were but about 700 regular troops fit for duty. It is true a few militia had been called in, but little could be expected of them should an attack be made. My apprehension, it seems, was groundless; the enemy having contented himself with annoying in some trifling degree the coasters between Oswego and the harbour in his boats.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT, PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 15

"An express has just arrived from Elkton, stating, that the British re-embarked yesterday morning, and dropped down ten miles below Baltimore, General Ross was killed while reconnoitring. They had 5000 landed."

Extract of another letter received from Philadelphia per Mail, date Thursday, 10 minutes past 12 o'clock:—"An express has just come in from the out-post, which brings accounts from Baltimore. It conveys the glorious account that the British were compelled to retreat, and had all re-embarked on board of their shipping. The deserters and prisoners taken give the account that General Ross was killed reconnoitring; that the fleet had dropped down nine miles. The Baltimoreans lost but very few men, and were in high spirits.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

NEWBURY PORT, SEPT. 10

"The enemy landed yesterday about 2000 men at Booth Bay, and took possession of the place without opposition.

"In Wiscasset, Portland, and the neighbourhood, great alarm prevailed, and an attack was expected.

"Three vessels belonging to this town have been destroyed by the enemy, and one was carried off. A 74 and two frigates were in sight at sun-set."

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 15.

The people of Machias complain very much of their defenceless situation.

All the ports of Penobscot had been evacuated by the enemy, excepting Castine, which they were fortifying. A fleet of eight sail left the place three days before the date of the accounts, on some expedition.

An express arrived at Bath at the moment our informant was leaving the place, bringing information that 2000 men had landed at Booth Bay. At Portland they expected an attack soon. The inhabitants had nearly all moved away, and there were about 4000 troops in and near the town, and every preparation, was making for a vigorous defence. Considerable alarm existed at Portsmouth, and many of the inhabitants had moved from the place.

The militia to the eastward of the Penobscot river were making no preparations to expel or resist the enemy, and several deputations were sent to know their intentions.

PARIS, OCT. 20.

The troops composing the garrison of Paris, and several regiments cantoned in the first military division, forming in the whole an assemblage of about 24,000 men, divided into two corps, the one under the command of the Duke of Angoulême, and the other under that of the Duke of Berry, to day exhibited the representation of a battle in the plain of Mousseaux. The manoeuvres of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were executed with the greatest correctness. A large collection of spectators was assembled on the occasion.

It may be said that a spirit of madness has for some time past possessed most of the English journals. There is no kind of abuse or folly that may not be found in their columns. The *Star* denominates the King of Saxony "a traitor and a wretched creature." The *Morning Chronicle*, while speaking lately of the King of Naples, liberally filled his coffers with 4,200,000*l.* sterling. Now the whole amount of money in circulation in the kingdom of Naples has never been estimated at more than 22 millions of Naples ducats; and as 4,200,000*l.* are equivalent to 23,100,000 ducats, it hence follows that the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* has liberally given to the King more money than ever existed in his whole kingdom!—*Journal de Paris*.

The English Journals having spread a report that M. Serrurier, the French Minister to the United States, had married Miss Paterson, the first wife of Jerome Buonaparte, a friend of M. Serrurier, recently arrived from America, thinks it his duty to correct this report, having been present on the 17th of May at the marriage of M. Serrurier with Miss Desmoulières, the daughter of a St. Domingo planter, resident in the United States.